

FATAL PANIC ON THE BRIDGE.

CRUSHED AND TRAMPLED TO DEATH.
TWELVE PERSONS KILLED AND MANY INJURED.

BLOCKADE AT THE NEW-YORK ANCHORAGE—PUSHED AND FORCED DOWN THE SHORT FLIGHT OF STAIRS—A GREAT HEAP OF DEAD AND WOUNDED—HEARTRENDING SCENES AT THE HOSPITALS.

A terrible disaster occurred yesterday afternoon on the East River Bridge, by which twelve persons lost their lives and a great many others were injured more or less seriously. While there were no less than 15,000 persons on the Bridge, a blockade was formed on the footpath at the head of a flight of steps nine feet high extending from the masonry above the anchorage to the first iron truss, the same place at which blockades of people have occurred heretofore. A panic followed the pushing and struggling by which men and women tried to free themselves from the crowd. In the midst of this rush, started, it is thought by a gang of roughs, either thoughtlessly or with malicious intent, several persons were carried over the edge of the steps. They fell on the landing and at the foot of the stairs, and more than forty persons were trampled under foot by the panic-stricken multitude. It was a long time before they could be extricated. They were then placed in improvised ambulances and taken to Chambers Street, New-York and St. Vincent's Hospitals, where many heartrending scenes occurred. Great excitement prevailed in the city and Brooklyn, and exaggerated stories of the calamity were spread. TRIBUNE reporters last night visited prominent Bridge Trustees, New-York and Brooklyn and other officials, and obtained their opinions as to the cause of the accident and the means that must be taken to prevent similar occurrences in the future. The accident is attributed largely to the inefficiency of the police system and the police force of the Bridge.

HOW THE ACCIDENT OCCURRED.

Until the shadow of a great calamity settled upon it yesterday the great Bridge was the most popular thoroughfare in the city. The few sprinkling showers of rain which fell about noon did not seem to check the ardor of the thousands who had resolved to devote the holiday to sight-seeing from its heights, and the cheerful sunshine that followed called out many more on a similar errand. Until the latter part of the afternoon, when overcrowding caused discomfort, there was no more delightful place imaginable than the breezy pathway from city to city, and none that commanded so magnificent a panorama. Some of the brilliant features of opening day were repeated, for the homes in the vicinity had not yet doffed their gay decorations, and the flags on the shipping at the wharves fringed the two cities with color. At intervals during the day processions with bands of music crossed the Bridge, walking in the wagonways and thus affording a better view of the soldiery and uniformed civilians than could be obtained any where else.

There was a fatal fascination in all this. It attracted thousands and kept them upon the Bridge. The Superintendent knew that the crowd of visitors to the structure would strain its accommodations much more seriously than they had ever been strained before, and he made what was supposed to be ample preparations for the crush. He built additional toll-booths at each end and gave orders that in case of overcrowding the tide of travel should be turned into the wagonways, as it was on Sunday. The police force was not increased, it being supposed that twenty-four men would be able to direct the human stream into proper channels at the termini and prevent loitering in the spots where the temptations would be strongest. It was known to be extremely likely that between 15,000 and 20,000 persons would be on the Bridge at once, but it was not anticipated that the conduct of a small fraction of the number would bring death to a dozen families and suffering to many more.

The natural effect of the great crowd of visitors and the attractiveness of the Bridge was steadily to increase the number upon it. New-York has always contributed many more foot passengers than Brooklyn, and when the returning tide met the stream of fresh arrivals from New-York as the afternoon began to draw to a close, the footway gradually grew more and more cramped and the crowd moved more and more sluggishly. The result was inevitable. With only one footway the Bridge is a sanctifying place—a promenade, on which one can spend all day going back and forth. Still it was not thought necessary to throw the wagonways open to pedestrians. As on Sunday, the sight-seers became blockaded midway between the New-York entrance and the northern tower. Then the removal of a section of railing and the opening thereby of an outlet into the side roads relieved the pressure. Yesterday, before this was done, there came the panic which resulted in horrible suffering and death.

The scene of the dreadful occurrence is just above the anchorage, a little more than half-way between the New-York entrance and the first tower. Up to this place the roadways are all on a level, but here begin the iron trusses, which are lifted above the descending cables. The wagon and tramways continue on their easy grade, but the footpath is suddenly lifted nearly 10 feet by a broken flight of fourteen steps. The path, which is 15 feet and 7 inches wide, is narrowed slightly, but hardly enough to be perceptible to a crowd. The ascent is divided in the middle by a landing about 6 feet wide. The steps are of wood and rather narrow. A sturdy curb of granite extends from the station to the first truss on each side of the walk, and gives firm footing to an iron fence that meets the truss at the foot of the stairs. Beyond the curb is the roadway, twelve feet eight inches wide, containing the railway tracks, which are laid on sleepers and ties in the ordinary surface fashion and ballasted with rubble. In this part of the Bridge there were working yesterday a few riveters, riggers, machinists and laborers. A few Bridge policemen were in the wagonways near by, where there was also a steady stream of travel.

About 4 o'clock the crowd grew so dense that a blockade was formed on the Bridge extending from the head of the stairs back several rods to the tower. The number of persons who were faced toward New-York was sufficiently large to fill the entire width of the walk and the comparatively small stream going from this city had for a long time been forcing itself through the surging ranks that met it at the head of the stairs. The cause of the blockade seems to have been chiefly the slow movement of the crowd down the steps. There were many women and children, who made the descent slowly and with great care, for there was a suggestion of danger in the narrowness of the steps and the smoothness of the wood. With the fear down from Brooklyn and the

rapid movement along the uninterrupted and descending pathway from the tower, nearly 1,000 feet away, the slightest interruption to the regular flow was bound to cause a difficulty that would grow greater with every movement. This is exactly what happened. Beginning with a little crowding that at first caused only merriment and some good-humored jostling it grew until women began to faint, men to shout and children to cry with terror. The danger of going over the steps in the midst of such a crush dawned upon those near the flight and they began frantically to push back and shout to the advancing thousands: "Stand back!" "Give us room!" and other vain exhortations.

It was like trying to stop the tide, for back of the struggling hundreds thousands were throwing their weight against the ever-increasing column. Then men became desperate. They fought and struggled and added to the terror of the women and children. A policeman jumped upon the chord of the truss and, waving his club, screamed and gesticulated like a madman. The crowd would not understand him. Although he could not obey, the Grand Army of the Republic followed the example of the policeman. Shouts from the people were being killed, and under the transforming influence of terror the report soon spread to those further back that something was the matter with the Bridge. In the midst of the excitement the crowd advancing from New-York fell back a short distance and left an empty space at the foot of the stairs. At the same time a gang of footless ruffians, to whom the crush was either mere sport or an opportunity to ply the vocation of pocket-picking, answered a command of "Let's give 'em the grand shove," with a concerted rush toward the steps. An old woman who was at the head of the steps stumbled and fell forward; a younger woman followed, and the human avalanche went on their prostrate forms. Soon others tripped and fell and within a few minutes there were piles of crushed and bleeding pieces of humanity at the foot of each flight of stairs and the panic-stricken crowd was trampling them to death. The scene now became dreadful past description. Some men were changed into maddened brutes, some into heroes. Husbands picked up their wives, struggled to the edge of the walk and placed their burdens all limp and exhausted upon the truss. Others passed children over their heads until they were landed in a place of safety. Hats, umbrellas and canes were thrown away in order that the hands might be clear to fight with for life. A pedler's pack was torn from his back and its contents strewn far and wide. Coats were torn from men's backs and skirts and sleeves were ripped out of women's dresses. Scores of willing hands were lent to the rescue of the fallen. Unfortunately there were no means of communicating with the gatekeepers at either end of the Bridge and the tide of travel was not checked. It was only from the side of the walk that the persons who were piled upon the stairs could be reached.

Finally the Bridge workmen came to the rescue. They took out a section of the iron fence next to the iron truss on each side of the walk, rested planks upon the granite coping, turned the frantic people into the wagonways, and enabled willing hands to extricate the dead and dying. The most of this work was done by daring men, who had clambered down the iron trusses in order themselves to escape death from suffocation.

The injured were carried into the division of the roadway designed for the railway and laid down upon the sharp edges of the broken stone where simple efforts were made to bring back the lifeless to life. It was half an hour before all were extricated and much longer before medical aid reached them. Wagons and trucks were turned into ambulances, and the wounded and dead were placed in them and carried to the police station in the City Hall and thence to the Chambers Street Hospital. Eight persons were dead or dying, and more than twenty so seriously injured that they had to be taken to hospitals.

Intelligence of the dreadful calamity was strangely long in reaching the ends of the Bridge, but once known to the awe-struck crowd outside the gateways it traveled like wildfire and grew as it spread. An hour after the accident it was told in the vicinity of Madison Square that twenty-five persons were killed and hundreds wounded, and by Forty-second-street that the Bridge had fallen down and 1,500 people had lost their lives.

LIST OF THE KILLED.

The following is a list of those who were killed: **BARNARD, JACOB, age 42, was the wife of a Brooklyn man, whose home is at No. 302 Plymouth-st., Brooklyn. He was carried to the Chambers Street Hospital at about 6 o'clock last evening. Going into the room where the dead were lying he looked about him at the faces of each woman until he reached that of his wife. He turned away without a word or any exhibition of emotion, beyond the expression of grief upon his countenance, and walked up stairs as if in a dazed condition, then suddenly uttering a piercing shriek he rushed into the street and lay down. His wife was such that it was necessary for a policeman to catch him and put him into a hack near the foot of the stairs.** **CRATT, WILLIAM H., age 60, of No. 430 Grand-st., was a clerk in the employ of Kidley & Son. He started for Brooklyn yesterday afternoon, after the store had closed, to visit relatives. He was in the middle of the crowd at the time of the accident, and was taken out dead from the crowd. He was a father of four children, and has lived in New-York the last thirty years. He leaves a widow and four grown children.** **CHERRY, MARY, age 30, was the wife of Charles C. Cherry, who is a clerk living in Thirty-seventh-st., near Broadway. She was crushed against the steps at the New-York anchorage, and was carried to the hospital. Her husband was not with her at the time.** **HENNESSY, SARAH, was married seven weeks ago to John H. Hennessy, a street-sweeper who is employed at Union-square and Avenue-st., Brooklyn. He lives at No. 190 Union-st. Her maiden name was Mary Smith. She was a mother of two children and was together when the panic occurred. An accident had occurred to the husband a week before, and he had been in the hospital. He was holding it up and showing it to his wife when the first disturbance began. They had just reached the steps at the New-York anchorage, and were coming toward New-York. He seized his wife's arm with his injured hand to protect her. Just at that moment she was thrown down and trampled upon, while he was powerless to help her. She was carried out in a dreadful mangled condition. The husband followed her to the hospital, but she was dead before her body was removed from the ambulance. The husband went home, and soon afterward his son went to the hospital to care for his mother's remains.** **LIXO, AN, age fifty-four, a Chinaman, who came to New-York from the West Indies about ten years ago. He was dressed in dark coat and waistcoat and carried a cane. He was in the crowd, and his occupation was peddling tobacco and snuff from house to house in small quantities. He was trampled upon by the crowd, and his face was horribly disfigured. He had no relatives in this country, but he was identified by ex-Deputy Sheriff Tom Lee.** **O'BRIEN, JAMES, age forty-five, employed as a delivery boy at No. 30 Park-st., was carried to the hospital at No. 88 Laight-st. In company with his daughter, Mary, who is among the injured, and his daughter-in-law, who was crossing the Bridge for pleasure and to satisfy his curiosity. Matthew Welch, who also was accompanied by his daughter, Kate, with Mr. O'Brien, was crossing the Bridge. He took the dead man's wife and mother to the hospital, and Mr. Welch himself carried the body of his son, who was walking alone with two little girls, carried away by the panic-stricken crowd, and was back with Mr. O'Brien's wife to find him, not having been able to find a trace of him immediately after the occurrence.**

ROEDMAN, ELLEN, age forty-five; married; lived at No. 30 Montgomery-st. She was in company with her husband and one of her sons on the bridge. They were separated, and the son did not find his mother until he recognized her mangled remains at the hospital. **SULLIVAN, MARGARET, age fifteen, residence No. 137 Monroe-st. She was identified by her father, James Sullivan, who is a laborer. He was with Margaret and Kate, a younger daughter, upon the Bridge. In saving both of them he was killed. He passed Kate over to another woman to aid and he put Kate into the hands of a third man and thus she was taken out alive, although badly bruised. The father meanwhile was striving to prevent Margaret from being crushed. He failed. She fell under the feet of the struggling crowd and was trampled to death. Her father died under her body at the hospital.**

SHERWOOD, EMMA C., wife of Captain Sherwood, of Bridgeport, Conn. She was visiting in New-York. Her husband, who could not be named, with his little boy, was accompanying her across the Bridge when the crowd began to press upon them. The man seized his boy, but was killed. The child was taken from him. Her dead body was carried to the Chambers Street Hospital where it afterward was identified. **SMITH, GEORGE, age thirty-five; truck driver, who worked for Baker & Clarke, grocers, No. 355 Grand-st., and lived at No. 41 West-st. Mr. Smith was walking across the Bridge accompanied by his wife, and had just reached the top of the steps at the New-York anchorage when the panic occurred. He was thrown down the steps and was crushed by the people falling upon him. Although alive, when picked up he was dead. His body was taken to the Chambers Street Hospital. His wife, although overcome by her grief, had escaped almost unscathed from the crowd. She was taken to the undertaker's shop by Coroner Kennedy.** **UNKNOWN BOY, apparently 10 years old, with light blue hair, round head, dressed in dark clothes. Tickets were found in his pocket of the Sunday-school of the South Street Methodist Episcopal Church. He was seen by one of the Bridge workmen at the time of the disaster. He was lifted from his feet by the pressure of the crowd and was trampled to death. His body was found in the crowd, and his face was seen to express great agony and changed color as the pressure became greater.**

THE INJURED.

Those known to be injured are as follows: **ATTINGER, HENRY, age 18, of No. 413 Sixth-st., slightly injured about the head and body; went home without aid.** **BALDWIN, FRANK, age 9, of No. 19 Mott-st. His left leg and arm were broken. The boy was taken to the Chambers Street Hospital, and was subsequently transferred to the New-York Hospital, and was doing well last night.** **DISCHOFF, OTTO, of No. 7 Manhattan-place, Brooklyn; slightly injured about the head and body.** **BOINET, ALBERTINA, internally injured—conveyed to the Chambers Street Hospital and subsequently to New-York Hospital. She lives at No. 139 Division-st.** **BOYLE, MRS. MARGARET, age 34, of No. 15 Willet-st. She was in company with Margaret Gallagher, who was killed. She received injuries on her head and left arm. She was taken directly to her home.** **CHAMBERS, MRS. DAVID, and her daughter Emma, age 19. Mrs. Chambers was injured internally and was suffering from hemorrhage. Her daughter had a fracture of the lower limb. They were in company with Mr. Chambers, who immediately after the accident conveyed them in a carriage to their home, No. 116 Kings-st.** **DALE, P. E., of No. 79 Henry-st., received slight scalp bruises. He was able to go home.** **DALY, MARY, age 21, of No. 20 West Twenty-ninth-st., escaped with slight contusion of the back and was taken to the New-York Hospital, where she was also treated. She was doing well last night.** **DELMONTE, DAVID, age thirty-five, of No. 105 Avenue-d. He fell at the foot of the steps and received a fracture of the leg. He was taken to the New-York Hospital, but recovered so that he was able to go home early in the evening.** **DONOVAN, EDWARD, age 22 years, of No. 152 Ferry-st., Newark, N. J. He was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital, where he was found with a fractured leg. His injuries were not considered fatal, being confined to an injury to the leg.** **EMMERICH, CHARLES, age 11, of No. 234 East Fifty-fourth-st., had his leg broken near the ankle and received a contusion of the scalp. He was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital, where he was doing well last night.** **EVANS, LOUIS, of No. 7 Manhattan-place, Brooklyn; slightly injured; went home without aid.** **GALLAGHER, MARY, age 11, daughter of Captain Sherwood, was conveyed to Chambers Street Hospital and subsequently to New-York Hospital. She was injured internally and was suffering from hemorrhage. She was taken to the hospital, and was doing well last night.** **GREEN, JAMES, of No. 90 Cherry-st., Union-square; slightly injured. Carried to the Chambers Street Hospital.** **HANSON, ELIZABETH, a young woman living at No. 59 Bridge-st., with her mother, age 60, on the Bridge. Both were slightly injured.** **HEIN, EDWARD, age 23, of No. 515 West Twenty-ninth-st., was injured about the head and body. He was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital, where he was doing well last night.** **LOUGHEED, JOHN, of No. 100 Monroe-st., injured internally. Taken to Chambers Street Hospital and subsequently removed to New-York Hospital. He was injured internally and was suffering from hemorrhage. He was taken to the hospital, and was doing well last night.** **O'BRIEN, MARY, age 8, was with her father on the Bridge when he was killed, and received several bruises and scratches. She was sent to her home at No. 88 Laight-st.** **O'DONNAN, MARY, of No. 232 Cherry-st., injured internally; was taken to Chambers Street Hospital. She was injured internally and was suffering from hemorrhage. She was taken to the hospital, and was doing well last night.** **ROEDMAN, THOMAS, of No. 30 Montgomery-st.; injured internally and was suffering from hemorrhage. He was taken to the hospital, and was doing well last night.** **RYAN, MARGARET, age 30, of No. 230 Cherry-st., was conveyed to Chambers Street Hospital, suffering from convulsions and asphyxia.** **SMITH, MARY, age 14, of No. 205 Houston-st., was injured internally.** **SMITH, MARGARET, age twenty-five. She was on the Bridge with her husband and was injured. It is supposed she was rescued with great difficulty and is supposed to have received some slight internal injury.** **STILES, MATTIE O., of No. 257 Grove-st., Jersey City; injured internally, and was carried to the Chambers Street Hospital.** **THOMPSON, MARY, age 8, of No. 113 Monroe-st., had her skull fractured and minor contusions about the head. She was lying on the ground, and was taken to the hospital. Her condition last evening, and it is thought will probably die.** **THURNEY, ELIZABETH, a young girl who lives in St. Mark's place, Brooklyn, went home without assistance.** **VOGUEY, MRS. CHARLES, lived at No. 52 West Twenty-ninth-st.; internally injured; conveyed to Chambers Street Hospital.**

THE MISSING.

Those reported missing are as follows: **BARRECK, HENRY, fifteen years of age, of No. 171 Third-st., was in the crowd at the time of the accident. He was last seen at the foot of the stairs, and is thought to have been killed. He was a father of four children, and it is thought will probably die.** **MARKS, GEORGE, age 14, of No. 144 Third-st., was in the crowd at the time of the accident. He was last seen at the foot of the stairs, and is thought to have been killed. He was a father of four children, and it is thought will probably die.** **MINKLEY, ADA, age 19, living in Eighty-third-st., a sister of Mrs. George Smith, whose husband was killed. She had been walking on the Bridge. She had not returned up to a late hour last night.** **MINKLEY, ERIK, age 25, a sister of Ada Minkley, was in company with her sister. She was last seen at the foot of the stairs, and is thought to have been killed. She was a father of four children, and it is thought will probably die.** **STONE, WILLIAM STEVENS, fourteen years of age, employed at R. H. May's store, at Sixth-st., and was in the crowd at the time of the accident. He was last seen at the foot of the stairs, and is thought to have been killed. He was a father of four children, and it is thought will probably die.** **TAMMANY, EDWARD, age 14, was in the crowd at the time of the accident. He was last seen at the foot of the stairs, and is thought to have been killed. He was a father of four children, and it is thought will probably die.** **TOMERSE, SAMUEL, eight years of age, of No. 43 Edridge-st., was in the crowd at the time of the accident. He was last seen at the foot of the stairs, and is thought to have been killed. He was a father of four children, and it is thought will probably die.** **COLE, DAVID, age 15 years. Lives at No. 33 Eighth-st., Jersey City.** **ENGLEHART, RICHARD, 15 years of age. Lives at No. 24 High-st., Brooklyn.** **GOLDS, JOHN, of No. 346 Canal-st., was in the crowd at the time of the accident. He was last seen at the foot of the stairs, and is thought to have been killed. He was a father of four children, and it is thought will probably die.** **HASAGEN, GEORGE, 15 years. Lives at No. 157 Bleecker-st., Brooklyn.** **O'NEIL, AMBROSE, lives at No. 623 Washington-st., New-York.** **O'NEIL, FRANCIS, lives at No. 271 West Eleventh-st., New-York.** **SMITH, MILLS, of Forty-first-st., near Second-avenue, 14 years old.** **VETTER, MICHAEL, age 30 years. Lives at No. 43 Oliver-st., Brooklyn.**

TAKING THE INJURED FROM THE BRIDGE.

At 4:35 p. m. the attention of the pedestrians in the City Hall Park and the passengers in the horse-cars moving up and down town was attracted by the sight of three men hurriedly crossing Chatham-st. towards the City Hall station bearing between them the body of a woman, attired in a navy-blue flannel costume. She was speechless, her face was covered with blood and her dress and hat were torn and in disorder. The men stopped for a moment at the fountain which stands at the eastern end of the central roadway and used the water liberally over her face and rapidly chased a crowd of curiosity seekers. During this moment's pause a crowd of difficulty in reaching their progress towards the police station in the City Hall. In response to the excited inquiries of the following throng, the men hurriedly answered that there had been an accident

on the Bridge and a great many people had been crushed and injured. At the station word had just been received of the catastrophe from a member of Inspector Byrne's staff, and a little boy, still unable to speak, but only slightly injured, had been brought there in a carriage by a citizen, Sergeant Conlin, who was in charge, immediately dispatched the reserve force of thirty men to the Bridge, with orders not to allow any more people to pass the toll-keepers under any pretence. At the same instant word was sent to the Chambers Street Hospital, and to St. Vincent's, New-York, and Bellevue, for ambulances and surgeons. Ex-Alderman Kraus, who happened to be there when the first intelligence arrived, ran over to the Astor House for Dr. Farrington. He found the doctor in, and the two men returned running to the station. By this time, the ambulances with surgeons in charge had arrived from the Chambers Street Hospital and were receiving the wounded and the dying, who were now being carried in by citizens and policemen in almost unbroken succession. They were first taken into the rear room of the station. There restoratives were applied and everything was done to restore consciousness to those who had swooned. Those who were badly injured were transferred as quickly as possible to the ambulances, and the more fortunate were carried into the front office, where they remained until they were in a condition to be sent home.

As each new victim, wounded, maimed or dead, was hurried across the square into the station, the pitiable sight was followed and dwelt on by a great number of men, women and children, and a throng constantly arriving delegations soon swelled the number of people about the entrance to the station with a surging crowd that fought and struggled for an advantageous place to view what was going on, and these were only kept in some kind of order by the vigor of half a dozen policemen. Men and boys forced a passage to the barred windows which open from the sergeant's office, and glued their cheeks and foreheads against the iron in their eagerness to catch a glimpse of the awful and heartrending sights within. The scenes here, between half-past 4 and half-past 5 o'clock, were certainly sufficient to make women faint and strong men turn pale. The doctors and attendants belonging to the ambulances were hurrying the dead and injured from the back room to the wagons at the door. There were bloated faces, and eyes circled with dark blue rings, preternaturally swollen; cheeks and faces were covered with blood, and hair matted with it; foam was exuding from blue lips and clothes were torn and shirts and dresses were in tatters. This procession passed through a group of pale-faced men and women, whose eyes were suffused with tears, and whose lips were trembling with inquiries they scarcely dared to form into words, as they gazed at the awful and heartrending sights within.

In one corner stood a policeman clasping a pretty, blue-eyed babe closely to his uniformed coat. The child was daintily dressed in pink and white, and the rough policeman was trying to soothe its fears by gentle words. As he stood there, a stout German made his way frantically into the place. Before he could utter the words of inquiry from his choking throat his fear-filled eyes caught sight of the child. With a cry of joy he sprang toward her, tore at his own breast. In another part of the room a young German girl, who had been badly crushed and trampled on and was still unconscious, was shrieking and groaning, and moving with pain so rapidly that the attendants found difficulty in keeping her on a seat. In the back room a large, heavy man who had been under the feet of the crowd, and the lower part of whose body was terribly crushed and bruised, was joining piercing outcries to those of the girl in the other apartment, and these shrieks of pain and anguish added an element to the horrible scene which was thrilling.

One who died and dead that were thus taken through this strange assembly of noises and people were put into the waiting ambulances, that were rapidly driven away to the various hospitals, and were placed in the hands of the attendants that were rushing up at frequent intervals to the disturbance and discomfiture of the constantly collecting crowds. All told, there were twenty-one injured, and two dead that were taken away from the City Hall station to the hospitals. The dead and twelve of the injured were taken to the Chambers Street Hospital, and the rest were carried to St. Vincent's.

Before the dead and injured had been all removed to the station, the last victim, a young girl, who had been badly crushed and trampled on and was still unconscious, was shrieking and groaning, and moving with pain so rapidly that the attendants found difficulty in keeping her on a seat. In the back room a large, heavy man who had been under the feet of the crowd, and the lower part of whose body was terribly crushed and bruised, was joining piercing outcries to those of the girl in the other apartment, and these shrieks of pain and anguish added an element to the horrible scene which was thrilling.

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FOREIGN NEWS.

THE HEALTH OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

OTTAWA, May 30.—Colonel De Winton, private secretary to the Governor-General, says that the reports in circulation concerning her Majesty's health are exaggerated. Telegrams have been received since the Queen's arrival at Balmoral stating that with the exception of a continuance of the lameness from the effects of her recent accident her health is unimpaired. Her Majesty goes out twice a day in her carriage.

THE FESTIVITIES IN MOSCOW.

Moscow, May 30.—The Emperor and Empress today received the congratulations of the Grand Duchesses and the ladies of the Court. The scene at the reception was very brilliant.

THE FRENCH IN TONGKIN.

PARIS, May 30.—No serious fighting is expected to occur in Tongkin before the middle of July, when the French will be ready to take the offensive. The transport Annamite sailed to-day from Tonkin for Tongkin with troops.

PHASES OF THE PAPAL AGITATION.

DUBLIN, May 30.—A meeting of the Irish National League was held here to-day. Mr. Harrington announced that 389 branches of the League had been formed. Mr. Sexton made a speech in which he referred to the success of the League in America. Referring to the Pope's circular, he declared that the interference of the Pope in the internal affairs of the Irish people, but that the priests maintained a dignified silence with which Mr. Parnell's admirers were deeply impressed.

ROME, May 30.—The contributions of Peter's Pence have continued to decrease so rapidly during the past few months that an appeal addressed to all the bishops is being prepared by the Pope urging them to awaken the faithful to the necessity of providing funds for the needs of the Holy See.

A BILL TO AID IRISH LABORERS.

LONDON, May 30.—In the House of Commons this afternoon the bill empowering the local authorities in Ireland to improve the dwellings of laborers passed its second reading.

CHARGED WITH INTIMIDATING JURORS.

LIVERPOOL, May 30.—Patrick O'Brien, Michael Hynds and Patrick Slater, who were arrested for procuring a friendly witness to bring a tradesman's drawing attention to the trials which had taken place in Dublin during the last eighteen months, and to persons who served on the juries, which were regarded by the authorities as calculated to intimidate jurors, were committed for trial to-day on charges of intimidation and criminal libel. They were admitted to bail.

RELATIONS OF FRANCE AND THE VATICAN.

ROME, May 30.—The Journal de Rome, commenting on the friendly attitude which France has shown recently toward the Vatican, says a rupture between France and the Vatican would deprive the former, in the face of the triple alliance, of a great source of strength. She must choose between open war with the Vatican and breaking with official radicalism.

AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

MADRID, May 30.—The Ceramic Exhibition was opened here to-day by King Alfonso. The King in his address said that the exhibit was proof of the prosperity which the Kingdom had attained since the civil wars. The presence of the King and Queen of Portugal was also an act of sympathy between the two countries. The Cuban budget was read in the Chamber of Deputies to-day by Señor Nuñez de Arce, Minister of the Colonies. The revenue and expenditure are estimated at about \$45,000,000 each. The surcharge on imported spirits will be raised from 15 per cent to 32 per cent, and that on exports will be reduced from 10 per cent to 5 per cent.

FIGHTING IN ECUADOR.

GUAYAQUIL, May 30.—There was fighting in the river a little above Guayaquil this morning, between soldiers of the contending parties. Little damage is reported. There has been fighting at Mala-mala, half a mile from here, and a battle has been closed by the advice of Venutilla, the Dictator.

BURNED BY A POWDER EXPLOSION.

QUEBEC, May 30.—A frightful accident occurred at Betsiamou, a small village twenty miles below Point Esquimaux, on Monday last. Fourteen men who had just returned from the seal fishery were dividing several bags of powder in one of their houses. One of the men, who was smoking a pipe, and who had a spark fell into the powder. The house was blown to atoms, and two of the men were carried about a hundred yards. Several of the men were terribly burned, but nobody was killed outright.

TOPICS IN CUBA.

HAVANA, May 30.—At a meeting on the 23d inst. of the Chiefs of Bureau of the Cuban Treasury, it was resolved to ask the Captain-General for a suspension of all proceedings in the matter of the proposed but still unpaid-on captains of steamers and sailing vessels, until the judicial proceedings instituted by some of the consignees have been terminated. The confusion arising from the depreciation of the Mexican silver dollar is well illustrated by the facts that at Caltubas the wholesale merchants receive it at its nominal value, the retail merchants at 90 cents, and the rail and cable office at 80 cents, while at Remedios some take it for 90 cents, and others for 85 cents, and at Camaguey it passes for 85 cents only. On the estate of Señora, near Puerto Principe, were the bodies of Valentin Ponsa and a young girl, who were killed by a powder explosion. The bodies were badly mutilated with machetes. There is no clue to the assassins.

NEWS FROM THE DOMINION.

MONTREAL, May 30.—A letter has been received from the president of the British Association announcing that 410 members have entered their names as intending to come to the meeting of the association here, at which Lord Raleigh will preside. QUEBEC, May 30.—The steamer Echo has arrived here with fifteen of the crew of the Norwegian bark Mila, who were rescued from the wreck of the ship. HALIFAX, N. S., May 30.—Her Majesty's warship Milford, which arrived here to-day, had several cases of yellow fever on board while at Jamaica. She had the yellow fever on board, and was quarantined. A large fire broke out at the Echo, Portsmouth, was picked up at sea last Sunday by the keeper of the light-house on Baites Island, Prospect.